

# FSSA: A Report on Families *-overview-*



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This FSSA Report on Families is intended to serve as a 'report card' that Indiana citizens and policy makers can use to measure the progress of our families. The entire document can be found on-line at [www.IN.gov/fssa](http://www.IN.gov/fssa). This is an overview of facts and statistics that stand out: positive reflections of what we've worked so hard to accomplish and challenges that we still face. It is our hope at Indiana's Family and Social Services Administration that this information will help Indiana's families and their government share ideas and continue to make progress.

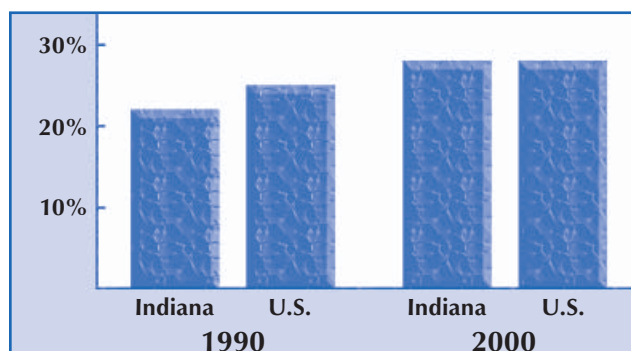
Sincerely,  
John Hamilton, Secretary  
Indiana Family and Social  
Services Administration

# Hoosier Children

It's tough being a kid today. Youngsters and adolescents face tough decisions about tobacco, alcohol, drugs and sex. Although many factors, especially the influence of their families and peers, affect our kids, they are increasingly making difficult choices on their own. More than 25% of sixth graders spend unsupervised time at home, as do 60% of high school seniors. Poor choices - by parents or kids - can affect young Hoosiers' health and future.

- Single parents with their own children head 28% of Hoosier households, matching the national rate.
- 35% of Indiana high school seniors smoke cigarettes, compared to the national average of 30%.
- Hoosier teenagers smoke during pregnancy at a much higher rate than the national average: 30% versus 18%.
- 23,170 kids suffered substantiated abuse or neglect in 2001, a slight decrease from 2000.
- Twenty-two percent of high school seniors report having tried marijuana in the last 30 days. This number is slightly above the national average, but represents an increase of almost 10 percentage points since 1992.
- One hundred Hoosiers ages 15-24 took their own lives in 2000, seven more than in 1999.

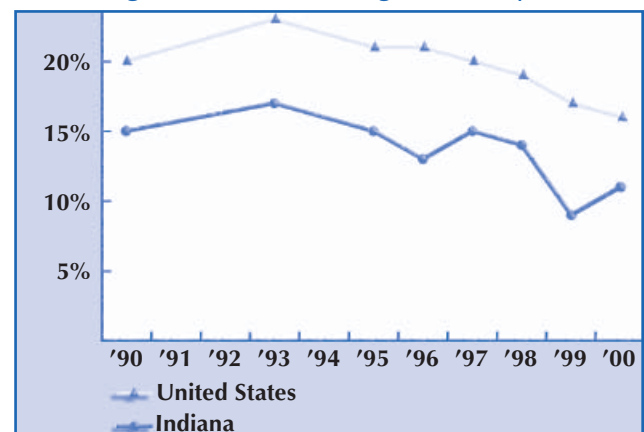
## Single Parent Households



There is good news, too. The number of Hoosier kids considered “at risk” because of their family situation decreased 50% during the nineties, the second largest decrease in the country. Fewer children are engaging in high-risk behaviors and others are making good decisions to positively affect their lives. Kids are benefiting from adults who take proactive steps to shape their futures.

- Fewer Hoosier children live in poverty now (11% in 2000) compared with a decade ago (15% in 1990), well below national levels.
- There has been a dramatic increase in the number of Hoosier children with health insurance - 33% fewer kids were without coverage in 2000 than in 1995 - well ahead of the national average.
- Through Indiana's Adoption Program, finalized adoptions have increased by 280% since 1990.
- Fewer students smoke now than in 1997.
- Over the last decade, 16% fewer high school seniors reported drinking alcohol, bringing Indiana in line with the rest of the nation.

## Percentage of Children Living in Poverty



**Fast Fact:** If current trends continue, 140,000 of today's minors will eventually die from a smoking-related illness.

# Hoosier Adults & Families

Historically, Hoosiers have a higher rate of home ownership and a lower unemployment rate than the national average. However, with the recent recession, more Hoosiers are seeking food stamps and cash assistance through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, each with an increase of more than 40% from 2000 to 2002.

- Indiana's home ownership rate of 71% is more than the national average of 66%.
- Indiana has a higher percentage of jobs in the manufacturing sector than any other state in the nation.

**Fast Fact:** Four Indiana cities - Indianapolis, Kokomo, Lafayette and Muncie - were counted among the nation's top twenty cities for affordable housing in 2001.

**Fast Fact:** Indiana was 17th in the nation in per capita income in 1965, but by 2000 the state had fallen to 33rd.

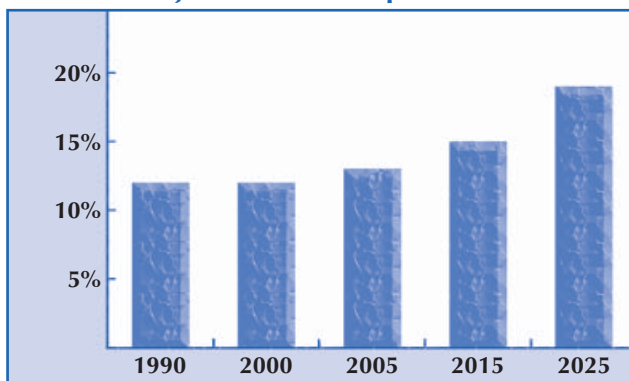
- Twenty-nine Indiana counties have no public transit system, leaving many Hoosiers isolated from jobs, vital services and health care.
- Hoosiers are more overweight and less active than the average American. Seventy-five percent of Hoosiers do not get enough exercise per day and 30% are not active at all.
- Although every year it kills 10,300 Hoosiers and costs taxpayers \$250 million, smoking is still a daily habit for one in four Hoosiers. Only three states have a higher percentage of smokers. There are also only three states with a higher percentage of pregnant women who smoke.

## Hoosier Seniors

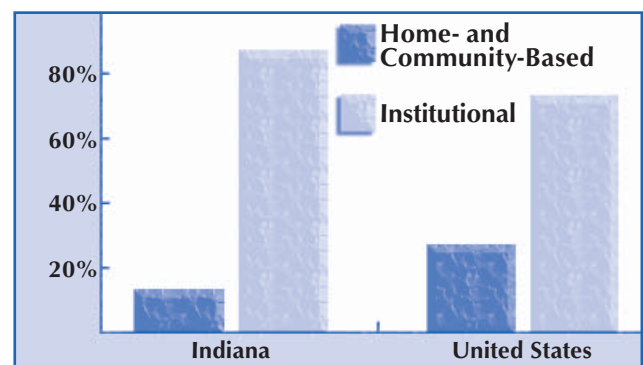
As Hoosiers get older, their needs change. Many still work and remain active, but their primary concerns can change from working and raising kids to long-term care options and prescription drug coverage. For others, entering their sixth and seventh decades can mean raising their children's children.

- According to the 2000 census, 750,000 Hoosiers (one of every eight) are older than 65. There are 90,000 Hoosiers older than 85.

**Indiana's Projected Senior Population**



**Tax Dollars Spent on Home- and Community-Based vs. Institutional Long-Term Care**

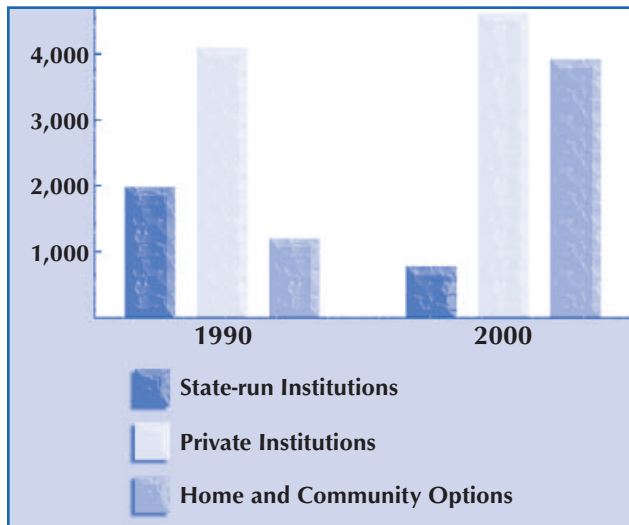


- While many seniors choose home- and community-based long-term care, Indiana still has 35% more seniors in nursing homes than the national average.
- About 20%, or 130,000, of Hoosier seniors have some type of disability.
- In Indiana, 81,000 children under age 18 live in grandparent-headed households. That represents 5% of Hoosier children, a 22% increase since 1990.

# Hoosiers with Disabilities, Mental Illnesses & Addictions

In 1967, 195,000 people with developmental disabilities lived in state-run institutions throughout the United States. Today there are 50,000. The almost 75% reduction reflects a profound shift in thinking: from the preference for institutional care to home- and community-based care options. These are better for the person, the community and the taxpayer. This trend holds true regarding mental illnesses as well.

## Where People with Developmental Disabilities Live in Indiana with State Support



- Since 1990, the number of Hoosiers with developmental disabilities served in institutions has decreased more than 60%, while the number receiving community care has more than tripled.
- For Hoosiers with mental illnesses, the institutional population went from 8,000 to 1,200 since 1970, while community services now reach tens of thousands.

**Fast Fact:** For every state bed closed during the past decade, nearly three home- and community-based care options have been developed.

**Developmental Disabilities:** More than 180,000 Hoosiers are diagnosed with impairments such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy and autism.

**Mental Illnesses:** An estimated 270,000 adults suffer from mental illness and 80,000 children suffer from serious emotional disorders.

**Addictions:** An estimated 400,000 adults have a chronic addiction to alcohol or drugs.

- Sixteen percent of Indiana's 18-25 year olds have used illicit drugs, as have 4% of those over 25. Two-thirds of convicted jail inmates were actively involved with drugs prior to entering jail.
- People with disabilities are employed at rates much lower than the general population: 32% versus 81%. Employment support programs provide the assistance many need to succeed.
- Life expectancy for people with developmental disabilities has risen from 20 years in 1920 to 70 years in 1996.

## Hoosiers Working in Supported Employment

